

American



Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

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THE AMERICAN FARMER.

EDITED BY JOHN S. SKINNER.

TERMS—The "AMERICAN FARMER" is published every Wednesday at \$2.50 per ann., in advance, or \$3 if not paid within 6 months. 5 copies for one year for \$10. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding 16 lines inserted three times for \$1, and 25 cents for each additional insertion—larger ones in proportion. Communications to be directed to the Editor or Publisher, and all letters, (post paid) to be addressed to SAMUEL SANDS, publisher, corner of Baltimore & North sts.

IMPORTED SEEDS—We have heretofore acknowledged the receipt of a small parcel of seeds imported by Messrs. Ellis & Bosson, of Boston, selected by Mr. Bosson while in Europe, together with 34 varieties of turnips, and 17 other varieties of agricultural seeds, and a Smith's sub-soil plough, the first introduced into this country, the successful trial of which we have heretofore noticed. These seeds, it is believed, will be found a valuable introduction. As we have been sparing in the dissemination of those varieties with which we have been favored by Messrs. E. & B. we have still some left, which we will with pleasure distribute to such of our friends as may desire to try them on a small scale, or will with pleasure forward any orders left at our office for larger quantities. The following brief description will shew the character of these varieties:

Italian Barley—The ear of this variety is short, but remarkably close, broad and compact; grains larger than in any other variety, plump and of a bright yellowish color. It was introduced into Ayrshire, Scotland, some years ago from the Alps—Weight per bushel 54½ lbs.

Lancashire Witcher Oats—A new variety, remarkably heavy and productive; has produced 140 bushels after 7 bushels sown.

Wheat—Bolton blood Red; Uxbridge; and Talavera Belvuis. The two former varieties are more extensively cultivated in the mountainous districts of Scotland—the produce is said to be 65 bushels per acre.

It will be recollected that Mr. Bosson proposed an experiment in the manufacture of Beet Sugar last summer, and proceeded to France for the purpose of procuring the necessary machinery and fabricants skilled in the business. His arrangements in France were complete and satisfactory, and it was his intention to proceed in the business of manufacturing soon after his return home, but the unfavorable-ness of the times, and the general prostration of business and enterprize, prevented active operations. He is now, however, we understand, making experiments on the culture of the beet, and intends to commence the manufacture of Sugar the coming fall under circumstances that promise the most flattering success.

NEW HAY AND STRAW CUTTER—A model of an improved machine for cutting hay and straw, has been left at our office, of which we are inclined to think highly—but until put practically to the test, and examined by gentlemen qualified to judge of its comparative merits with the various other implements now in use for the same purposes, according to our usual practice we can do no more than present a notice of it to the farmer; but shall, if it acts as well when tried as we have reason to believe it will, give a more particular description thereof. In the meantime those so disposed can examine the model at our office, or by call-

ing on the patentee, Mr. C. Merry, at the Three Tan Tavern in Pratt street, will have an opportunity of examining one of the machines just built by Mr. M.

IMPORTED PIGS—It at all times gives us pleasure to record acts of public spirit of any of our fellow-citizens in connexion with the agricultural improvement of our country. With these feelings we notice the arrival in the ship Covington, capt. Cooksey, from Rio, imported for F. Harrison, Esq. of this city, of a Sow of the pure Chinese breed; a Boar crossed by a boar of the Parkinson breed of England, out of a sow of the pure Chinese breed; and a Brazil sow. The first is black and white, the second white, and the third blue, black and white, and being young, is much smaller than the Chinese sow. With these additions to his stock, Mr. Harrison will, we hope, be enabled to render essential service to the agricultural public.

SHOT-HOGS—The reader knows that sows are said to be rendered barren, by having shot inserted in the vagina, by means of an elder, and this expedient has been resorted to instead of the cruel and severe operation of spaying. It would be useful to have the testimony of gentlemen as to the efficacy of this expedient, now that there has been sufficient time to give it a full trial—some maintain that it cannot be relied on—Is there any liability to mistake, in the process or mode of operation?

OATS—The quality of this grain is perhaps as much influenced by soil and climate, as any other. Ireland is famous for oats and Irish potatoes, so is Allegany county—coolness and moisture are necessary to their perfection. The black oat is, in Montgomery county of Maryland, considered superior to any other kind, from the consideration, that although they may not be so heavy, they are so much more productive in quantity as to more than make up for deficiency of quality. The following letter speaks of oats of remarkable weight and productiveness, and the more so, as New Jersey is as far as we have seen, of a light soil inclining to sand. Its proximity to the seashore secures for it, however, a moist climate, which may be suitable for oats, and a saline one that ought to make it a good sheep walk.

"Philadelphia, April 24, 1838—Dear Sir: The crop of oats raised in New Jersey, and which I recently sold from my store, weighed when measured in a barred half bushel (struck measure) 40 lbs. per bushel, full weight. The gentleman who raised this parcel of oats, informed me that he sowed 4 bushels to the acre, and the product was 99½ bushels per acre, and from the character of the person, I have no reason to doubt his statement. Oats are sold here by measure (struck measure) and not by weight.—The common kind raised in this neighborhood I think weighs generally from 28 to 30 lbs. the best. Very respectfully,
GEORGE M. COATES."

SCRATCHES IN HORSES—Will some gentleman in the country, and having at command the remedies and appliances generally to be had there, tell how the scratches are to be most easily cured?—*Mem.*—In all prescriptions the quantities of ingredients should be given—This is often omitted, and the person who would avail of the information, if it were specific, is left as much at a loss as ever.

Your hogs for instance have the mange—your neighbour will tell, or write you, to give them "some sulphur"—but how much is some?—Is it, like the man's testimony where he saw another killed by a blow from a stone, as big—why your honour it was as big—as big as a piece of chalk.

TURNIP SOWING—Look out now, you who have neglected sowing beets, and mangel wurtzel, and pumpkins—there is still time left for turnips; but none to spare as to the yellow Swedish turnip which is the best—you cannot have your ground ready too soon nor in too good order—You will find them easier to raise than beets—easier to keep too, but not so nutritious—still they are exceeding valuable for cattle and sheep—but a wager (tho' we never did bet on any thing) that you will sow them too thick—Mr. Pindell, an old gentleman of great respectability and much practical knowledge, used to say that you should take your seed in the gourd to the "turnip patch" fence, and without opening it, shake it at the ground, and then go home without getting over the fence, or you will be sure to have your turnips too thick—A few days since we asked separately two farmers, so called, how much seed it would take to sow a certain piece of ground—one said a quart—the other "a dram-glass full!"

THE CROPS—We had cut out for insertion notices of the state of the crops in various sections of the country, but we have concluded to embrace the whole in a short compass, as there is a sameness in them which obviates the necessity of detail. As before observed, the hessian fly has pretty generally appeared, and in some cases made sad havoc, yet we feel fully justified in expressing the opinion, founded on an examination of the accounts from many parts of the country, that there will be fully, if not more than an average crop of Wheat—the injury in some places being more than made good by their abundance in others. There is expected in this city this day (1st July) a crop from N. Carolina. The Oats, Corn and Grass are uncommonly fine, and are expected to yield most luxuriantly; the early part of the season was unfavorable to the corn, and the stalks wore a blighted appearance, but it has subsequently recovered, and looks well. The injury to the Rye from rust has been pretty general, and there will no doubt be a partial failure of the crop—in Lancaster co. Pa. alone do we note an exception to this remark. Garden stuffs generally are very abundant—On the whole, the husbandman has abundant cause of gratitude to Him who is "the giver of every good and perfect gift," for the abundance with which his labors have been crowned.

COTTON—The Liverpool Albion gives the following statement of the stock of Cotton imported into that market the last week of May:

"We stated last week that no less than 60,000 bales of Cotton had arrived at this port in the course of three days—since then, particularly on Saturday and yesterday, little short of that quantity has been received; making in the space of 10 days a total import of considerably above 190,000 bales. The northern docks are so crowded with vessels, that the arrivals of Saturday and yesterday still remain at anchor in the river."

The suggestion may have been made before, but it can do no harm to repeat it, that all writers for the public good, and especially on agricultural subjects, ought to sign their proper names, but if they object to that, it is often very material, and always best, to date and locate what they write. A communication in the Farmer's Cabinet, signed 'An old field Marylander,' on the effects of lime, would be more valuable if the writer had named the part of the state where he had seen it applied at the rate of from 65 to 120 bushels per acre, upon land entirely worn out by our old-fashioned mode of cropping, and the effect has been to increase the value of the land in three years 500 per cent! The reader might then form some conjecture as to the kind of soil alluded to, and whether it was shell-lime, as might be inferred, if on tide water where shells abound, or stone lime. Always give dates and places.

Notwithstanding the terms of our paper are explicitly placed before the reader, yet many like our correspondent find it inconvenient to remit for a single year—all such however can have no such excuse who have reached the commencement of a second volume—as a \$5 note can be very conveniently forwarded, and that too without any cost for postage, as postmasters are privileged to frank letters to publishers, on being satisfied that they relate to the publication alone. Any who may prefer it, can pay the amount of their subscription to the postmaster at the place nearest them. Those who have heretofore united in forwarding their subscriptions are requested to continue so to do. In regard to the remark of our correspondent relative to receiving "a faithful account of the prices" of his produce, we would say, that our prices current in the several principal markets are taken from the best sources—that our paper is generally put to press, and principally mailed, the day before the publication-day, and the price of flour and grain in this market is made up to Monday evening. And here we would avail of the opportunity of saying, that we are mostly indebted to the labors of our respected friends of the "American" for the brief review of the Baltimore market for the principal agricultural productions, which we present every week.

"\$2.50 is an inconvenient sum to send by the mail, and afforded a plausible excuse for my not paying for the American Farmer when I subscribed—but now that the year is out, and the proprietor has been kept out of his just due, for twelve months, I have no longer the same excuse—a \$5 will now discharge the debt, and as I know this money is to him what the proceeds of my crops are to me, I will send him that by the first mail—especially as, after waiting twelve months, getting along in the mean time he and the Lord know how, he will now be thankful for the amount, and even pay the postage on my letter—If the commission merchant who sells my wheat and corn and tobacco and cotton and rice were to postpone paying me, as I have postponed paying for a paper, which gives me a faithful account of the prices of these commodities in the principal markets, what sort of predicament should I be in—how should I like it? how should I pay store account, blacksmith, doctor, shoemaker, &c. The fact is, it is neither kind nor just—"The laborer," says the scripture "is worthy of his hire," and so I will send the amount due or an order on my agent in Baltimore for it—In doing as we would be done by, there can be 'no mistake.'"

TO PREVENT THE DESTRUCTION OF CORN BY CROWS.—Mr. C. Nichols, of Mass. gives the following recipe for preserving corn from destruction by crows and blackbirds. Although out of season now, we put it on record for reference when planting time again approaches. We copy it from the Monthly (N. H.) Visiter. Mr. N. says—

"In the spring of 1837, I ploughed a piece of mowing, which I wished to bring into a better condition, consisting of about one-fourth of an acre, upon which I planted corn, and when up about 3 to 4 inches, these marauders came and destroyed full 25 per cent. of it. In the spring of 1838, I planted about three acres—the seed prepared agreeable to the receipt, and it all came up in 7 days—and

when at the height of the former, the enemies came, pulled up a spear or two of three or four hills—tasted the flavor of the seed, and left them attached to the root of the stalk—which was the first and the last of this visit. I imputed the effect to the seed being so strongly impregnated with the solution, that it was offensive to their taste. **Receipt:**—Dissolve 2 lbs. of saltpetre in a pail full of soft water; in this situation I put 3 pecks of seed—soaked 24 hours—rolled it in plaster, planted and covered the same while it was moist. In must not be exposed to the sun, or current of air, as evaporation passes off rapidly. As I remarked, every kernel came up in 7 days. I think the alkali must have forced its germination, and the plaister had an effect to keep it in a state of moisture."

LUCERNE—As we have expected, and as it deserves, this plant is attracting more of the public attention—This is the result of the merits of the plant itself, and a growing disposition among agriculturists to diversify their crops, more than they have done heretofore, and especially to make, as it is their obvious interest to do, better provision in the way of *grasses and roots*.

A very sensible writer in a late number of the Farmer's Cabinet, who is justly impressed with the great value of lucerne, and who has evidently been a close observer of its character and habits, makes in regard to its cultivation the following remarks, which we are happy to transfer to our columns, believing that a very large proportion of the region of country in which the "Farmer" circulates most freely, is well adapted to the growth of this plant, and much in need of what it so fairly promises to supply.

My experience in raising this astonishing crop has been pretty extensive, and as I have long been convinced that it is peculiarly suitable to many parts of this country, I would detail a mode in the culture, which, in suitable situations, and under favourable circumstances, would, I am convinced, be attended with perfect success.

The land designed for it should be summer-fallowed, the weeds being carefully gathered after every ploughing, and not a moment should be lost in bringing forward as many crops of seed-weeds as possible, by frequent ploughings and harrowings, turning them down as fast as they come. Before the last ploughing, a covering of well-rotted manure should be spread on the land, and this being turned in, the seed, twelve or fourteen pound per acre, should be sown, broadcast, in August or September, unaccompanied with any crop, and be immediately rolled in. In the middle and southern states there would be no danger of its being injured by the winter cold, provided it be protected by the usual quantity of snow, and although the weeds, which might still remain in the soil, may spring up with the lucerne, yet as they would be prevented from growing in the winter, that crop would shoot earlier in the spring than they, and would soon out-top and overgrow them; while four or five cuttings of the lucerne during the next summer, would prevent these weeds from obtaining even a chance of success.

It is a mistaken idea that lucerne requires a rich soil: this is by no means the fact; indeed I have known several attempts to raise it on such soil, in consequence I think of this very circumstance; but a suitable soil is quite necessary, and what that is, is not sometimes easily definable beforehand; but experiments on a small scale will soon point them out. The sub-soil for this crop is of much more importance than the surface, and the most prolific crops have been obtained from soils supposed too barren to produce any profitable yield whatever. Ashes form an excellent top-dressing for lucerne, as they contain no seeds of weeds, and this is a circumstance of incalculable importance to its future well being: all other manures should be applied during the frosts of winter, for before the seeds of the weeds, which might be contained in them, can vegetate in the spring, the lucerne has started, and will then keep the lead: and when the crop has taken full possession of the soil, nothing appears more tenacious of life, or equal to cope with it, especially during a season of drought, when all other vegetation has disappeared from the face of the earth; then, I have often known it to shoot away at the rate of two inches in height every twenty-four hours. It has been the custom in some places, to raise the crop on a seed-bed, and transplant the roots, but this is changing the nature of the plant, for its peculiar characteristic—a tap-rooted plant—is thus destroyed; and however much it might thereafter flourish on

good soils, it is not so fitted to *pump up*, from the depth of twelve or fourteen feet, moisture sufficient to sustain a crop of eleven tons per acre, during the hottest season of the year; nor is it, after that, so well able to cope with the weeds, as its strength is never so great as when its roots are deep, and forms a woody crown about three inches in diameter, bidding defiance even to the plough-share, and seeming to gain strength from the roughest treatment.

Nor is the very general practice of drilling the seed, and keeping the rows clear of weeds by the hoe, at all to be recommended; it is thus made to flourish, but it is at the cost of too much labour and expense; nor have I ever known a hoed crop at all to be compared with very many that I have seen broadcast, and which had been raised with little expense or labour. The observation, at page 258, vol. 3, of the Cabinet, that unless the lucerne crop is sown in drills, and kept clear by hoeing, it will never answer to the farmer, is erroneous—nothing can be farther from the fact—thick sowing in the autumn or late summer on a clean and suitable soil, will render quite unnecessary drilling and hoeing; and will insure larger crops than can be obtained by any other mode of management.

Lucerne has been denominated an impatient crop, but on soils when suitable, nothing succeeds so well, or with less trouble; the seeds start in a very few days, and the growth of the plants is at first as decided and rapid as the common red clover; but it must be admitted that after this, it seems ready to give way to a crop of weeds, and the most promising prospect is often destroyed in a few days. But to those who are acquainted with its habits, the cultivation is neither difficult or hazardous; and when it once decides the question "to grow, or not to grow," in the affirmative, there is no crop on earth that can at all keep pace with it; and it is then a crop for life, or thereabouts. The best crops which I ever knew, were those which grew on the sea-shore, not two feet from high water mark—nay, I have known it grow and flourish on the sea-beach, overflowed by every spring tide, without suffering the least injury from it. Those crops grew on white sand, with not a particle of earth to be seen in its composition, and there were, of course, no weeds to impede its growth; but, at the depth of several feet, this bed of sand was found resting upon a substance of fine light mould, into which the roots had penetrated, and produced crops which were truly astonishing in their bulk and vigour; and upon these fields it had been customary to tether cows during the whole summer, for ages, without manure, and yet no diminution of its strength was ever dreamt of. During the whole of the winter, not a blade of lucerne was to be seen, the roots had all been covered by a light coat of sand, which had been blown up from the beach: this protected the crop from the frosts; and very early in the spring, the shoots of lucerne would be found penetrating it in all directions, like asparagus plants, and in a few days they would spread the surface like a carpet, furnishing, in about the space of two weeks, excellent food for cattle of every description, and upon which hogs would fatten, fit for slaughter; it being remarkable that these last, after masticating even the woody stalks of the plant, would not eject any portion of it, but swallow the whole.

May 28th, 1840.

VIR.

P. S. Any of our friends intending to enter into the cultivation of lucerne, should immediately prepare, by summer-fallowing the land, harrowing after each ploughing, to encourage the weeds to vegetate, destroying them by turning down, and harrowing for a fresh crop immediately.

INFORMATION FOR TOBACCONISTS.

The Queen's Tobacco Warehouse,
Liverpool, 3d June, 1840.

Sir—Allow me to remind you of the necessity of a clear and distinct manifest being brought for the Trade, by the Master of every ship laden with tobacco.

Last year the customs dispensed with the production of this document. So far well. But you are aware that in full cargoes we have 11, 12 and 14 separate entries, all representing distinct properties, that occasionally the same marks are up twice or thrice in the same cargo, although belonging to different parties.

Now without a manifest of the entire cargo before him, it is quite impossible for the person attending the import scale who weighs and samples the tobacco, to give to each importer the samples which really belong to him.

As the whole subject is quite familiar to you, I need

not multiply words. It is a matter of first rate importance to the Tobacco trade, and if you will only make it generally understood in America, all will go on straight as heretofore. I am, sir, your most ob. serv. (Signed,) HARRY GORDEN, Merchants' Agent.

THE TRUE KIND OF SILK CULTURE.—The true test of our desire to carry out the Silk Culture will be shown in the rearing of worms and cocoons, and the establishment of filatures. The Burlington, N. J. Gazette informs us that the business of reeling silk—reeling the cocoons into raw silk—was commenced on Thursday at the Company's cocoonery in that city. All the cocoons which may be brought to Burlington for sale, it is added, will be purchased for cash at the cocoonery, or reeled upon shares. The Piedmontese reel only is used, and the operations of the season will be confined to the rearing of silkworms and the conversion of cocoons into raw silk, for which a market is already secured.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF MARYLAND—by Prof. Ducatel. Baltimore county. There are but few spots in this county that remain to be examined, and these not for any additional information that can be acquired as to its geology, but to carry home to the threshold of the greatest number the benefits of the survey. Among other matters of interest that have been noticed, the following are selected as most likely to be made immediately advantageous to its inhabitants.

The tract of land known by the name of the "Soldier's Delight," extends over an area of about four miles square, and is based upon a formation of serpentine rock. Its location is south of Reisterstown, on the head waters of Gwynn's Falls. It is, as those sections of country similarly constituted geologically almost always are, barren of agricultural resources, but contains some valuable minerals; the serpentine rocks enclosing beds of the chromiferous iron ore, and veins of magnesites and asbestos. The chrome ore is very much employed in the preparation of a variety of pigments and dye stuffs; the quantity already extracted from this locality being computed by Mr. E. Tripplet, who is the lessee of the tract, at 1600 tons of lump ore and 1000 tons of washed ore. The former occurs in beds and veins, and the latter in the beds of the small rivulets that water the country, where it occurs in crystals or crystalline particles of the pure chromiferous oxide of iron, sometimes designated as chromate of iron. In this state it is worth, delivered in Baltimore, \$18 per ton. The magnesites that consist of silicates and hydrates of magnesia, have yielded so far, about 400 tons, and sell for 7 dollars and a half a ton, brought to the market. The asbestos has not yet been put to any good account, but I have suggested its use in the manufacture of stone paints.

Another locality of the same kind presents itself in Baltimore county, amidst what are termed the "Bare hills," seven miles north of the city. It is here that the chromiferous iron ore was first discovered, originating an important branch of the manufacturing industry of the State. Though the beds of this ore cannot be said to have been exhausted, they occur under such disadvantageous circumstances, as to render the working of them unprofitable; they are, in consequence, in a great measure abandoned. The magnesites also occur in this place, together with some soft talcs and other magnesian minerals, that might be employed as previously suggested. There has been recently observed likewise a vein of carbonate of copper on the lands of Mr. Thomas B. Watts, situated in this vicinity. I have examined it, and left directions for its further exploration; but in consequence of the advanced stage of the season, had not an opportunity of following up the subject, and am not, therefore, prepared to pronounce upon its importance. Between the two branches of the Gunpowder serpentine rocks are met with, and it is possible that beds of chrome ore will be discovered among them. This region of country has not been so minutely examined as would be desirable.

The occurrence of those varieties of limestone that come under the denomination of marble, is of so much importance in the vicinity of a large city, for the uses of its private and public architecture, that having heard some fears expressed that the old quarries were nearly exhausted, I took pains to examine into their actual condition, and have satisfied myself that they have been so far but barely skimmed, so that vast resources may yet be expected from them. The principal quarries, and those that now yield the best stone, are situated about fourteen miles

north of Baltimore, near Cockeysville, and within one mile of the Susquehanna rail road. The quarry on the lands of Mr. William Bosley, has been worked for many years past by Messrs. Baker & Connolly, and yields large blocks of very excellent building stone. The marble obtained from these is white, and generally speaking, works well. Mr. Samuel Worthington has recently opened upon his premises quarries that promise to yield stone of a very superior quality. Near the city, in the valley of Hampton Hall, on the property of Mr. Robert Gilmore, Jr. a quarry has been opened within the last year that has furnished stone much approved of by the stone-cutters of Baltimore, as it is easily dressed, and has, in the shape of ashlers, been found to answer every desirable purpose. There is reason to believe that in this neighborhood marble of the same description is abundant.

In my report of last year, I announced the result of an examination made in this section of the country, showing the existence of a bed of lignite, that has already been put to some good account. My attention has been again called to the subject, by the discovery of some loose pieces of anthracite coal, under circumstances that preclude the possibility of any attempt at deception, or any accidental droppage of them in the situation in which they were found. They were met at the depth of 20 feet, in the excavations for a well, on the northern slope of the ridge upon which Towson's town is situated. They occur in the argillaceous deposit formed by the washings of the hill, and are most probable derived from some trifling veins of the mineral traversing the granitic aggregate, of which the hill is composed. The geological construction of the country forbids us from expecting any extensive formation of this combustible in this region.

I reserve, for another occasion, a full account of the physical geography and geology of Baltimore county, together with its mineral and agricultural resources, such as I have attempted to give in the present report of those of Frederick and Carroll counties, and of the other counties in former reports, being desirous of embracing under one narrative, accompanied by an illustrative map, all that I may have to say about each county in the State. But I must here record, for immediate reference, my conviction that there are no soils in Baltimore county unimprovable by lime; the use of which it is gratifying to find is daily increasing. There is an opinion prevailing that the settlement between the Western run and Piney run, the soil of which is mainly produced by the decomposition of a gneiss rock, is more readily improved by the plaster and clover system. This, I venture to assert is a mistake. These soils correspond precisely with those occurring in other portions of the State, where the use of lime has almost entirely superseded that of plaster; and the time is fast approaching when the Maryland farmer will become convinced that the resources which he has at hand, are infinitely more valuable than those he is now so eager to obtain from abroad, at great cost and labor. I earnestly recommend to the proprietors of the large tracts of land in the northern part of the county, between the eastern branches of the Gunpowder and the Harford line, consisting altogether of chestnut lands, to lose no time in resorting to lime as the most efficient material for improving them. By a comparatively small expenditure on the mode suggested in a previous part of this report, their value would be enhanced from five to fifteen dollars that are now asked for them, to fifty and a hundred, which they would then be fully worth.

Harford county.—I had an opportunity, in the course of the past year, which failed me in the preceding, to visit the limestone quarries, known as Dr. Street's, situated on Howard's run—a small stream emptying into the Little Falls of Gunpowder. Though an impure limestone, it yields good lime for agricultural purposes. The rock lies low, but has been extensively quarried, and has proved of inestimable value to the surrounding country. There can be but little doubt, from the numerous sinks observed in the valleys of the small streams that empty into the Falls that they are based on a limestone rock; which, however, probably lies too deep for any useful purpose.

Towards the head waters of Howard's run, there is an extensive bed of the brown hematitic iron ore, on the lands of Mr. Thomas Hope, from which large quantities are raised for the supply of the La Grange furnace on Deer Creek. The iron obtained from it is of a superior quality, and particularly well adapted for the manufacture of fire-arms. Indications of this ore presents themselves in sundry other places in this vicinity, and it is believed here, as it has shewn itself elsewhere, to overlie a limestone

formation; but it is to be apprehended here too that this rock will be reached at so low a level as to render it unavailable.

THE CHINCH BUG.

Mr. Editor:—Having suffered seriously by the ravages of the Chinch Bug for the last three years, I have observed its habits, its mode of attack upon corn and small grain, and will endeavor to give you the result of my experience, for the benefit of those planters whose farms are but recently visited by this most destructive insect.

Generally, the Bug does little injury in the early part of the spring, being engaged in the business of propagation. They deposit their eggs in large numbers, most frequently under the bottom blade of the corn, and sometimes under the second and third blade. The young insect is very small, and is known by its red colour. In a short time after the egg is deposited, the young may be seen by pulling the blade downward, lodged in a compact circle around the stalk—they are very delicate at this stage of their existence, and I was satisfied by an experiment made last summer, that millions of them were killed by stripping the blade off, and exposing them to the sun—a process which is attended by no perceptible injury to the growth of the corn, inasmuch as the bottom blades, being generally more or less injured by the plough, and from their proximity to the roots, are of comparatively little use in receiving nourishment from the atmosphere. The most certain mode of destroying the young insects is by the hand—a single gripe, accompanied by a horizontal motion of the hand being sufficient to destroy the whole depositive. This labor may be performed in the same time that would be employed in thinning the corn; and when the importance of the result is compared with the means used in attaining it, I think no one can doubt, even admitting the time necessary to perform the labor twice as long as that supposed, that "the end will justify the means."

The young insects do the principal mischief, by beginning to suck the juices of the corn where they are deposited—and as their powers of locomotion and their appetites increase, by attacking and finally killing the whole stalk.

Every other mode of destroying this voracious insect that I have known to be resorted to has proved abortive, or "the remedy has been worse than the disease." And after all, the only permanent consolation which I can offer to the suffering planters of your section, is to be found in the migratory habits of the Chinch Bug. In the particular neighbourhood where I plant, they have committed most distressing ravages for the last three years; and this, the fourth year, since their first appearance, they are doing comparatively no injury, whilst the adjoining districts, North and West of us, which have been heretofore exempt, are now suffering greatly.

I have known no remedy to be tried, and have heard none suggested, to prevent the ravages of the Chinch Bug upon small grain.

J. T. Edgefield C. H., June 10, 1840. Carolina Planter.

MANGE.—This is a cutaneous disease, which is very contagious, for so many cows as come in contact with one laboring under the disorder, will be sure to catch it. Its symptoms are, a scurf on the external part of the body, which is always attended with an itching. This the animal shows, by having a continual inclination to rub the affected parts against any thing she can get at. Some say that it is a kind of animalcule, which burrows in the skin. It generally attacks those animals which are low in flesh, and have been fed on poor forage.

The first step in order to cure this disease, is to take a currycomb and gently curry off the scurf, in order that the medicine may have a better effect. After this, the following application is to be rubbed on the parts affected, which may be repeated every three or four days till a cure is effected; and it seldom requires more than two or three applications:

Flour of sulphur 1 lb.

Spirits of turpentine 1-2 pt.

Train oil enough to make it into a thin liquid.

Scotch snuff or sulphur, applied to the vines of cucumbers, &c., is recommended to prevent the ravages of the yellow-striped bug.

Washing Salads.—To free salads from the larvae of insects and worms, they should first be placed in salt water for a few minutes, to kill and bring out the worms, and then washed with fresh water in the usual way—This is an invaluable suggestion, as all salads are subject to insects, and some of them inconceivably small.

WORK FOR JULY.

ON THE FARM.—The range of duties on the farm for this month is not very diversified, though if their demands be met, they will occupy the time of every man, woman and child on the homestead or at the quarter from dawn of day until dark.

Harvesting.—Let your wheat be cut before the grain gets too ripe. You will then prevent much loss from scattering, without in the least impairing the quality of the grain. Be sure too to make your hands cut low enough to save all the straw that is edible, as there are few better resources, when well taken care of, for sustaining stock in the long dreary days of winter, and nothing brings a juster pride to the farmer's heart than seeing the animals dependant on him for support, looking in good heart.

As soon as your wheat, after being cut, is sufficiently hardened to prevent injury from heating, let it be stacked or housed, as the sooner it is removed from the effects of the weather the better. If you have not barracks or barn room to protect it, the tops of each stack should be so secured as to prevent the rain from penetrating into the body of the grain. And as soon as you can spare the time from your more pressing duties, let your grain be threshed out, fanned and put into your granaries.

By early attention to this duty, much grain will be saved from vermin, which would otherwise be destroyed.

One word more of advice upon this head we feel it our duty to give. From the best information we have been able to obtain, there can be no doubt that the wheat crop of this country has been a large one, while the news from Europe justify the belief that the crop there will also be a good one. It is also true that much of the crop of last year in this country remains unsold in the growers hands. In this condition of things, as we will have mainly to depend upon a home market for the sale of the wheat crop, the farmer should keep a steady eye upon those markets to avail himself of every fortunate change to send his grain to market. Therefore, the sooner he places himself in a position to do so the better.

Hay.—As soon as your grass is fit, cut it, and in curing expose it as little to the weather as possible, and get it put away without delay.

Corn.—Keep your corn fields clean, the ground well stirred and light. Push it ahead by cleanly culture and it will repay you for your labor. It is a truth that does not admit of doubt, that a good crop of corn cannot be made unless it be well worked, the weeds and grass be kept down and the ground open to the action of the atmosphere.

Pumpkins.—Pay attention to your vines, keep them free from weeds, grass, and the ground loose.

Potatoes.—If you have not got in your fall potatoes, you may still put them in, if you do so by the seventh of the month. Those that may be up you must be careful to keep, and work well, and at the proper times.

Turnips.—The ground which you destine for this root should be immediately ploughed, and just before you intend to sow, be manured and ploughed again. Don't spare manure. In preparing your ground, be sure to harrow until it be thoroughly fine. The best time for sowing is from the 20th to the 25th of July.

To prevent the ravages of the fly, take the leaves of the Elder, and make a decoction in sufficient quantity to sprinkle entirely over the patch. The sprinkling should be done as soon as ever the plants come up, and repeated for two or three mornings. The decoction should be several days old in order that fermentation take place before it be used.

Ruta Baga.—If you design putting in any ruta бага, do it in the first week of the month. Manure your ground heavily, as they are voracious eaters, requiring strong diet, and like most epicures, in sufficient quantities. They

will grow broadcast, but *drilling* in rolls is decidedly best.

Weeds.—If you wish to prevent the spread of these pests, have them cut before they mature their seed; haul them into your barn yard and they will add greatly to your quantity of manure, besides tending to make your fields more clear of them next year.

IN THE GARDEN.—*Melons, Cucumbers, &c.*—These must all be carefully cleaned and hoed in dry weather.

Mangoes.—If you desire to have melons for mangoes, plant the seed the first week in this month.

Cucumbers for pickles should also be planted in the beginning of this month.

Cabbages.—The first good season in this month, plant out your plants for winter cabbages.

Endive seed should be planted out.

Kidney beans at any time during this month may be planted.

Cauliflowers for winter use may now be planted out.

Small Sallading of all kinds at intervals of a week, should be sown during this month.

Celery.—Plant out your celery plants intended for winter use, and earth up your early kind.

Pumpkins and Potatoes may be sown and planted now.

Spinach and Radishes should now be sown.

Peas.—Sow early frame, Charleston, or golden hot-spur peas during this month, and in September you may calculate on having them fit for the table. Soak the seed before planting; and if the weather be dry the drills should be watered until they come up.

FLOWER GARDEN.—In the flower plots or borders, carnations must be layered, and pinks piped in this month. Cuttings of roses may be put in under a hand-glass on a shady border. Ranunculus and anemone roots, as well as all bulbs whose foliage is withered, may now be taken up. Auriculas may be shifted; so may chrysanthemums in pots. Dahlias should be timely staked. Pansies may be separated and shaded till they have struck roots, to flower in autumn. All herbaceous flowering plants should be neatly tied to props. Seeds of biennial flowers, as sweet-williams, &c. should now be sown to flower next year: annuals now coming into flower should be properly thinned; and all dead stems and decayed flowers removed.

SUGAR BEET, injured in its quality by fresh stable manures.—An article in the North American Review on the history of Sugar contains the following hints:—

"In 1809-10 experiments were recommended in France, particularly by M. Deyeux, of the Institute, which resulted in the production of a considerable quantity of sugar—[but]—no more than 2 per cent. was obtained,—the beets being of a bad sort and raised in the neighborhood of Paris, where a vast deal of AMMONICAL MANURE, hostile to the production of SACCHARINE, is used."

"In 1811, M. Drappier, of Lille, obtained 2½ per cent. of sugar. In the winter of the same year, an experiment at Paris succeeded in obtaining 4½ per cent. from WHITE BEETS, raised at a considerable distance from Paris, and without any manure."

These hints are all that I find on the subject by this writer; but C. L. Fleishmann, in his memorial to Congress on Beet Culture, says, "The beet requires a deep soil, sufficiently provided with decomposed manure, as when planted in green [fresh] manure, they yield much less sugar." He therefore recommends manuring the previous year, and planting with Indian corn and pumpkins, which are also to be manufactured for sugar.

Have we then the curious fact that "ammonical manure" is not "hostile to the production of saccharine" in Indian corn and pumpkins, while it is decidedly injurious to the beet? How, when, where, and by whom, were these discoveries made? and what writer has treated of the subject at large?—*New Gen. Far.* X.

HARVESTING RUTA BAGA.—MESSRS EDITORS—I do not remember to have seen any description of the method which we have practiced for the last two years, to harvest the ruta бага. It may not be new to all your read-

ers, but if to one, it will do some good, and will pay that person for his year's subscription.

We cut the tops before pulling, with a common hoe, ground sharp; then rake them off into heaps, and pull the turnip with what is called here a dung hook, being much like a two pronged fork bent at right angle to the handle. I think we save at least half the labor of harvesting in this manner.

As we did not raise beets, or carrots, I cannot say whether the same plan would work equally with them so far as cutting off the tops.

We lost several bushels of our roots by their being buried too deep. I am satisfied there is more danger to be apprehended from too deep than too shallow covering.

From the experience which we have had, I believe there is not sufficient attention paid to the root culture in this section of the state. It is gaining favor slowly with the farmers, and has increased within the last five years in this region nearly an hundred per cent.—The public favor is at present divided between the sugar beet, the carrot, and the ruta бага. Large crops of each kind have come under my knowledge in the last two years. On wheat farms I consider the root culture as indispensable, inasmuch as it enables the farmer to make his straw a good substitute for hay and thus add greatly to the productiveness of his farm. Sincerely yours,
Darien, May 16, 1840.—ib. J. C. PETERS.

THE FLY IN WHEAT.—As the Hessian Fly is making great ravages in the wheat crops both in Ohio and Kentucky this season, we may as well communicate our own experience, as well as that of many old farmers who have cultivated wheat many years, that the Hessian Fly, as it is called, almost invariably attacks *early* sown wheat in the latter part of autumn, and after experience has also proved, that wheat sown *very* late is equally liable to destruction in the following spring, as is now the case, according to the information we have recently received from the neighboring country. It appears then advisable to adopt a middle course, sowing our wheat, if possible, between about the 5th and last of October. The oldest farmers inform us that, having adopted this course, viz. sowing after the first autumnal frost, that the wheat may not be above ground until the autumn fly has perished, with a good soil and good culture to insure vigorous growth, (the present wet season of course forms an exception to the general rule of growth in this respect,) they have never suffered any loss from this insect. Some experiments recorded by agricultural societies, of sowing caustic lime upon the grain, particularly while there is dew upon the ground, in the spring of the year, seem to encourage the idea, that it saves the crop, at least partially, from the fly. It is at any rate worthy of farther trial, and we shall be glad if any of our farmers will inform us of any results that may strengthen the probability of this application being successful. Warm and unseasonable weather late in the autumn, as was the case last year, will favor the work of destruction of this insect at that time. The spring insect is more likely to do mischief when wheat is sowed so late as to be much stunted by the severity of winter frosts, and therefore in the beginning of spring its growth is not sufficiently strong to outlive the attacks it may receive from this pest. We may state shortly, until more new lights shall be thrown upon this subject, which we trust may be done by some of our practical farmers, that the best precautions to be taken against this interloper on our prosperity in raising the "staff of life," is, on very poor land, manuring well; making use of a heavy roller after the chrysalis or grub is formed in the autumn, or in the spring before it is hatched; ploughing up the stubble deep, and thus burying it, and afterwards harrowing it, and again in the spring, burning the stubble, an operation which, if thoroughly done, must destroy the grub most effectually; pasturing in the spring on strong lands, and when rank in growth; and last, but not least, as before stated, sowing the wheat, as far as a knowledge of the season will permit, at a medium distance between the first and last frosts of autumn. This insect first made its appearance in New England, according to Dr. Dwight in his *Travels in New England*, in 1787, and advanced at the rate of twenty miles a year, destroying the crops of entire districts and rendering it impossible to cultivate a particular variety of wheat. The bearded varieties of wheat seem to be more free from its incursions, the stem being stiffer and stronger than the smooth eared varieties.—*Western Farm.*

THE CUT WORM.—This enemy to the farmer and gar-

dener is so very destructive to the corn and garden crops this spring, rendered worse by the quantity of rain we have had, that we wish to state a fact that we have ourselves experienced in regard to a preventative we have used, and which we have found successful. This is the use of a little lime and ashes mixed, either applied in the ground with the seeds or plants, or at the surface of the ground with both. We have had as many as ten out of fifty tomato and cabbage plants cut off or destroyed in one night before this application, when after it, not more one or two in one hundred plants suffered. The alkali not only seems to present a barrier at the point of the top of the ground, but the soil underneath, particularly with rain, becomes so impregnated with it, as to destroy or drive the grubs away. There is reason, we think, to believe that if the worm can feed upon succulent grass under, or fresh grass or green leaves or vegetables spread on the surface of the earth, it will feed but little, if at all, upon the growing plants. A friend of ours has informed us that he found one morning as many as seventeen grubs under a small portion of spread green leaves. Planting upon a fresh ploughed clover ley is a pretty sure way of escaping their depredations, but to plant on an old sward, turned over the previous fall or summer, we are likely to suffer severely from them. Be careful also to plant at a distance from any grass plat or lawn. To make three or four holes in the ground round the plants is doing good; the grubs are apt to fall into them and they cannot climb out, and the hot sun afterwards destroys them. Salt or brine is very offensive and pernicious to them. However, there is some danger in making use of salt or brine, of injuring the plants, and therefore decoctions of elder, walnut leaves, or tobacco, are preferable; though the salt or brine may be used only round the plants and not on them, and the last should be well diluted. These last small and troublesome remedies can, of course, only be used in the garden. Frequent superficial hoeing in the middle of the day, when the weather is fine, by exposing to the sun proves fatal to many of them.—*Id.*

COAL ASHES.—Most farmers, and we might say almost every one in the vicinity of cities and towns, where coal ashes may be had for nothing, consider them as worthless. But before they come to this conclusion with so much confidence, they should make various experiments and see that they are correct. We have conversed with many on the subject and they are all of the opinion, though very few ever tried them in such a manner as to make a fair experiment.

A gentleman who cultivated a small garden informed us that as the soil had been long worked it was full of worms which greatly injured his potatoes, and he put a small quantity of coal ashes into each hill on his potatoes when planted, and it was a sure preventive. He pulled up some of the hills and the potatoes were as smooth and fair as he ever saw. He laid coal ashes on a small spot of grass with a view of killing it and it grew the better.

As sand will have this effect, it may be supposed that the superior growth of the grass was not owing to fertilizing property in the ashes, but to their serving as a covering to the roots of the grass. But it might be owing to some quality in the coal, and the following shows that they contain some virtue conducive to the growth of vegetables. We were shown some vegetables, potatoes and beans we believe, that were in a fine growing state, and they were planted in nothing but coal ashes, as they wholly composed the active soil, being of the usual depth which farmers plough. This subject should receive particular attention instead of being treated with total neglect.—*Yankee Fur.*

TO DESTROY CABBAGE LICE.—These varmints are oftentimes very injurious to growing cabbages, and especially when boiled up with that vegetable, are no very acceptable seasoning to the dish. But how shall we destroy them, and relieve the plants from such nuisances? How? Why, take a basket and go a toading; that is to say, gather half a peck of good, comely, grave and dignified toads and turn them loose into the cabbage yard. Our word for it—or at least, you have the word of W. Starr of Middletown, Conn. in the N. E. Review—you will forthwith find your cabbage cleansed of cabbage lice. Toads are valuable in gardens. An old friend of ours would sooner have the boys kill the chickens that run over his beds, than a toad.—*Maine Cultivator.*

HORTICULTURE.

We have stated some of our reasons for wishing to see the love and the practice of horticulture more extensively combined with that of agriculture. To promote an object so desirable, we shall occasionally occupy some pages with what may be deemed useful, giving now the following, which we find in the Silk Grower, and will always be glad to seek and publish the best information on any particular branch of it in regard to which instruction may be asked for by our readers:

On Propagation and Cultivation in general.—In order to have good vegetables, herbs, fruits, and flowers, we must be careful and diligent in the Propagation and Cultivation of the several plants; for, though nature does much, she will not do all. He who trusts to chance for a crop, deserves none, and he generally has what he deserves.

The propagation of plants is the bringing them forth, or the increasing and multiplying of them. This is effected in several different ways: by seed, by suckers, by offsets, by layers, by cuttings. But, bear in mind, that all plants, from the Radish to the Oak, may be propagated by the means of seed; while there are many plants which can be propagated by no other means; and, of these, the Radish and the Oak are. Let me just qualify, here, by observing, that I enter not into the deep question (which so many have puzzled their heads with) of equivocal generation. I confine myself to things of which we have a certain knowledge.

With regard to Propagation by means other than that of seed, I shall speak of it fully enough under the names of the several plants, which are, as to the way of propagating them, to be considered as exceptions to the general rule. Therefore, I shall, in the present chapter, treat of propagation by seed only.

Cultivation must, of course, differ in some respects, to suit itself to certain differences in the plants to be cultivated; but, there are some principles and rules, which apply to the cultivation of all plants; and it is of these only that I propose to speak in the present chapter.

It is quite useless, indeed it is grossly absurd, to prepare land, and to incur trouble and expense, without duly, and even very carefully, attending to the seed we are going to sow. The sort, the genuineness, the soundness, are all matters to be attended to, if we mean to avoid mortification and loss. Therefore, the first thing is, the

Sort of Seed.—We should make sure here; for, what a loss to have late cabbages instead of early ones! As to beans, peas, and many other things, there cannot easily be mistake or deception. But, as to cabbages, cauliflowers, turnips, radishes, onions, leeks, and numerous others, the eye is no guide at all. If, therefore, you do not save your own seed, (of the manner of doing which I shall speak by and by,) you ought to be very careful as to whom you purchase of; and, though the seller be a person of perfect probity, he may be deceived himself. If you do not save your own seed, which, as will be seen, cannot always be done with safety, all you can do, is, to take every precaution in your power when you purchase. Be very particular, very full and clear, in the order you give for seed. Know the seedsman well, if possible. Speak to him yourself on the subject if you can; and, in short, take every precaution in your power, in order to avoid the mortifications like those of having one sort of cabbage, when you expected another, and of having rape, when you expected turnips or ruta bags.

True Seed.—But, besides the kind, there is the genuineness to be considered. For instance, you want sugar-loaf cabbage. The seed you sow may be cabbage: it may too, be sugar-loaf, or more than that any thing else; but still, it may not be true to its kind. It may have become degenerate; it may have become mixed, or crossed, in generating. And thus, the plants may very much disappoint you. True seed is a great thing: for, not only the time of the crop coming in, but the quantity and quality of it, greatly depends upon the truthness of the seed. You have plants, to be sure; that is to say, you have something grow; but you will not, if the seed be not true, have the thing you want.

To insure true seed, you must, if you purchase, take all the precautions recommended as to sort of seed. It will be seen presently, that to save true seed yourself, is by no means an easy matter. And therefore, you must sometimes purchase. Find a seedsman that does not deceive you, and stick to him. But, observe, that no seed-

man can always be sure. He cannot raise all his seeds himself. He must trust to others. Of course, he may, himself be deceived. Some kinds of seed will keep a good many years; and therefore, when you find you have got some very true seed of any sort, get some more of it: get as much as will last you for the number of years that such seed will keep.

Soundness of Seed.—Seed may be of the right sort; it may be true to its sort; and yet, if it be unsound, it will not grow, and of course is a great deal worse than useless, because the sowing of it occasions loss of time, loss of cost of seed, loss of use of land, and loss of labor, to say nothing about the disappointment and mortification. Here again, if you purchase, you must rely on the seedsman; and therefore, all the aforementioned precautions are necessary as to this point also. In this case (especially if the sowing be extensive) the injury may be very great; and there is no redress. If a man sell you one sort of seed for another; or, if he sell you untrue seed, the law will give you redress to full extent of the injury proved, and the proof can be produced. But, if the seed does not come up, what proof have you? You may prove the sowing; but who is to prove that the seed was not chilled or scorched, in the ground? That it was not eaten by insects there? That it was not destroyed in coming up, or in germinating?

There are, however, means of ascertaining, whether seed be sound or not, before you sow it in the ground. I know of no seed, which, if sound and really good, will not sink in water. The unsoundness of seed arises from several causes. Unripeness, blight, mouldiness, and age, are the most frequent of these causes. The two first, if excessive, prevent the seed from ever having the germinating quality in them. Mouldiness arises from the seed being kept in a damp place, or from its having heated. When dried again it becomes light. Age will cause the germinating quality to evaporate; though, where there is a great proportion of oil in the seed, this quality will remain in it many years.

The way to try seed is this. Put a small quantity of it in luke-warm water, and let the water be four or five inches deep. A mug or basin, will do, but a large tumbler glass is best; for then you can see the bottom as well as top. Some seeds, such as those of cabbage, radish and turnip, will, if good, go to the bottom at once. Cucumber, melon, lettuce, endive, and many others require many minutes. Parsnip and carrot, and all the winged seeds, require to be worked by your fingers in a little water, and well wetted, before you put them into the glass; and the carrot should be rubbed, so as to get off part of the hairs, which would otherwise act as the feathers do as to a duck. The seed of beet and mangel wurzel are in a case, or shell. The rough things that we sow are not the seeds, but the cases in which the seeds are contained, each case containing from one to five seeds. Therefore, the trial by water is not, as to these two seeds, conclusive, though, if the seed be very good; if there be four or five in a case, shell and all will sink in water, after being in the glass an hour. And as it is a matter of such great importance, that every seed should grow in a case where the plants stand so far apart; as gaps in rows of beet and mangel wurzel are so very injurious, the best way is to reject all seed that will not sink case and all, after being put into warm water and remaining there an hour.

But seeds of all sorts are sometimes, if not always, part sound and part unsound; and as the former is not to be rejected on account of the latter, the proportion of each should be ascertained, if a separation be not made. Count then a hundred seeds, taken promiscuously, and put them into water as before directed. If fifty sink and fifty swim, half your seed is bad, half good; and so, in proportion, as to other numbers of sinkers and swimmers. There may be plants, the sound seed of which will not sink; but I know of none. If to be found in any instance, they would, I think, be found in those of the Tulip-tree, the Ash, the Birch, and the Parsnip, all of which are furnished with so large large a portion of wing. Yet all these, if sound, will sink, if put into warm water, with the wet worked a little into the wings first.

There is however, another way of ascertaining this important fact, the soundness or unsoundness of seed; and that is by sowing them. If you have a hot bed; or if not put a hundred seeds, taken as before directed, sow them in a flower pot, and plunge the pot into the earth under the glass in the hot-bed, or hand glass. The climate under the glass is warm; and a very few days will tell you what proportion of your seed is sound. But there is this

to be said; that, with strong heat under, and with such complete protection above, seed may come up that would not come up in the open ground. There may be enough of the germinating to cause vegetation in a hot-bed, and not enough to cause it in the open air and cold ground. Therefore, I incline to the opinion, that we should try seeds as our ancestors tried Witches; not by fire, but by water; and that, following up their practice, we should reprobate and destroy all that do not readily sink.

Saving and Preserving Seed.—This is a most important branch of the gardener's business. There are rules applicable to particular plants. Those will be given in the proper places. It is my business here to speak of such as are applicable to all plants.

First, as to the saving of seed, the truest plants should be selected; that is to say, such as are of the most perfect shape and quality. In the cabbage we seek small stem, well formed loaf, few spare or loose leaves; in the turnip, large bulb, small neck, slender stalked leaves, solid flesh, or pulp; in the radish, high color (if red or scarlet), small neck, few and short leaves, and long top, the marks of perfection are well known, and none but perfect plants should be saved for seed. The case is somewhat different as to plants, which are some male and others female, but, these present exceptions to be noticed under the names of such plants.

Of plants, the early coming of which is a circumstance of importance, the very earliest should be chosen for seed; for, they will almost always be found to include the highest degree of perfection in other respects. They should have great pains taken with them; the soil and situation should be good; and they should be carefully cultivated, during the time that they are carrying on their seed to perfection.

But effectual means must be taken to prevent a mixing of the sorts, or, to speak in the language of farmers, a *crossing of the breeds*. There can be no cross between the sheep and the dog; but there can be between the dog and the wolf; and we daily see it, between the greyhound and hound; each valuable when true to his kind: and a cross between the two, fit for nothing but the *rope*; a word which, on this occasion, I use in preference to that of *halter*, out of respect for the modern laws and usages of my native country.

There can be no cross between a cabbage and a carrot; but there can be between a cabbage and a turnip; between a cabbage and a cauliflower nothing is more common; and as the different sorts of cabbages they will produce crosses, presenting twenty, and perhaps a thousand degrees from the Early York to the Savory. Turnips will mix with radishes and ruta bage; all these with rape; the result will mix with cabbages and cauliflowers; so that, if nothing were done to preserve plants true to their kind, our gardens would soon present us with little besides mere herbage.

Suffice it now, that we know, that sorts will mix, when seed-plants of the same tribe stand near each other; and we may easily suppose, that this may probably take place though the plants stand at a considerable distance apart, since I have, in the case of my Indian corn, given proof of mixture when the plants were *three hundred yards* from each other. What must be the consequence then, of saving seed from cucumbers, melons, pumpkins, squashes, and gourds, all growing in the same garden at the same time? To save the seed of two sorts of any tribe, in the same garden, in the same year, ought not to be attempted; and this it is, that makes it difficult for any one man to raise all sorts of seeds good and true.

However, some may be saved by every one who has a garden; and when raised, they ought to be carefully preserved. They are best preserved in the pod, or on the stalks. Seeds of many sorts will be perfectly good to the age of eight or ten years, if kept in the pod or on the stalks, which seeds, if threshed, will be good for little at the end of three years or less. However, to keep seeds without threshing them out, is seldom convenient, often impracticable, and always exposes them to injury from mice and rats, and from various other enemies, of which, however, the greatest is carelessness. Therefore, the best way is, except for things that are very curious, and that lie in a small compass, to thresh out all seeds.

They should stand till perfectly ripe, if possible. They should be cut, or pulled, or gathered, when it is dry; and they should, if possible, be dry as dry can be, before they are threshed out. If when threshed, any moisture remain about them, they should be placed in the sun, or near a fire in a dry room; and when quite dry, should be put

into bags, and then hung up against a very dry wall, or dry boards, where they will by no accident get damp. The best place is some room, or place, where there is, occasionally at least, a fire kept in winter.

Thus preserved, kept from open air and from damp, the seeds of vegetables will keep sound and good for sowing for the number of years stated in the following list, to which the reader will particularly attend. Some of the seeds in this list will keep sometimes a year longer, if very well saved and very well preserved, and especially if closely kept from exposure to the open air. But to lose a crop from unsoundness of seed is a sad thing, and it is indeed, negligence wholly inexcusable to sow seed of the soundness of which we are not certain.

	Years.		Years.
Artichoke	3	Lettuce	3
Asparagus	4	Marigold	3
Balm	2	Melon	10
Basil	2	Mint	4
Bean	1	Mustard	4
Bean (Kidney)	1	Mangle Wurtzel	10
Beet	10	Marjoram	4
Borage	4	Nasturtium	2
Brocoli	4	Onion	2
Burnet	6	Parsley	6
Cabbage	4	Parsnip	1
Calabash	7	Pea	1
Cale	4	Pennyroyal	2
Cale (Sea)	3	Potatoe	3
Camomile	2	Pumpkin	10
Capsicum	2	Purslane	2
Caraway	4	Radish	2
Carrot	1	Rampion	2
Cauliflower	4	Rape	4
Celery	10	Rhubarb	1
Chervil	6	Rosemary	3
Cives	3	Rue	3
Corn	3	Ruta-Baga	4
Corn Salad	2	Salsify	2
Coriander	3	Samphire	3
Cress	2	Savory	2
Cucumber	10	Scorzenera	2
Dandelion	10	Shalot	4
Dock	1	Skirret	4
Endive	4	Sorrel	7
Fennel	5	Spinach	4
Garlick	3	Squash	4
Gourd	10	Tansy	3
Hop	2	Tarragon	4
Horse-Radish	4	Thyme	2
Hyssop	6	Tomatum	2
Jerusalem Artichoke	3	Turnip	4
Lavender	2	Wormwood	2
Leek	2		

Notwithstanding this list, I always sow *new* seed in preference to *old*, if in all other respects, I know the new to be equal to the old. And, as to the notion, that seeds can be the *better* for being old, even more than a *year*, old, I hold it to be monstrously absurd; and this opinion I give as the result of long experience, most attentive observation, and numerous experiments made for the express purpose of ascertaining the fact.

Continuation of Extracts from the third Report of the Agriculture of Massachusetts, by Rev. H. Colman.

GREEN CROPS FOR MANURE.—I pass now to the enriching land by green crops ploughed in. No experiments of this kind are reported in the returns, but the practice has prevailed in many cases, with apparently great advantage. Several remarkable instances of its advantages have come within my own observation. Clover has been denominated the mother of wheat. In many places it is the practice to sow clover with all grain crops, to be ploughed in with the stubble, and grain has been repeated on this land with supposed advantage. Under such a husbandry, it has been thought that the land was placed in a course of improvement. Some things in this matter are settled, and therefore deserve the particular attention of farmers.

Clover ley, as it is termed, seems to be a better preparation for wheat than any other green crop. The roots of clover are abundant and furnishes a large amount of vegetable matter to the soil. In the next place the top-root of clover penetrates the soil deeply, and the ground is kept more loose and friable than with any other grass. Clover, indeed never forms an impervious sward. There may be other reasons, but they are altogether matter of

conjecture. If clover is to be ploughed in, however, it is advisable that it should be done after it has been killed by the frost, rather than while in a state of greenness and luxuriance. I do not undertake to assign any reason for this; but actual observation of the comparative effects of the two methods of ploughing in the crop green, or ploughing it in after being killed by the frost on the same field, has satisfied me which is to be preferred. The superior ease with which the crop turned in is covered by the plough after it has fallen, is another circumstance which recommends the practice. It is a remarkable fact, already referred to in page 64, that in a conclusion so different from the popular opinion, two highly intelligent farmers in the State, situated many miles from each other, and without intercommunication, should have strongly coincided. There is a strong objection to waiting for this perfect maturing of the clover crop where winter wheat is to be sown, because it would carry the time of sowing too far into the autumn; but this objection does not apply to the ploughing in of clover for spring wheat.

It is, after all, questionable whether any other crop should be sown with the wheat. There can hardly be a doubt two crops of any kind on the same land abstract from each other. With our habits of sowing not more than one and a half bushels of winter, and two of spring wheat, to an acre, it is not so objectionable to sow grass seed, as if we followed the practice of many of the English farmers and sowed three and four bushels of wheat to an acre.

ROTATION OF CROPS.—The change or rotation of crops, is a subject, which among our farmers has received little attention; but if any truth is well established in husbandry, it is that two crops of the same kind should not be allowed to perfect their seed in succession on the same land. It is well ascertained that a change even of the kind of wheat sown is preferable to no change.

The importance of a rotation of crops is explained by a recent and curious discovery in vegetation, which striking and satisfactory experiments seem to have verified. The discovery, to which I refer, is that of the celebrated botanist De Candolle, in relation to the excrementitious powers and habits of plants. Of the nutriment, which they receive and digest, they exude an inconsumable or innutritive portion by their roots. This excrementitious matter, is supposed to unfit or poison the soil for a second crop of the same kind, until it is either consumed or neutralized by cultivation. But this very matter may prove nutritious to a different kind of plants. That plants discharged by their roots an excrementitious matter of the kind referred to, careful experiments have placed beyond a doubt; and it is, in his opinion, for these reasons that one white crop should not succeed another. This matter is understood to be discharged mainly when the seed is formed; but this point is not conclusively established. It is ascertained that it takes place more by night than by day.

One consideration ought not to be lost sight of. Wheat should never follow a crop which has not been thoroughly cultivated and in the cleanest manner. For this reason it is probable that it has been found to do better after a crop of corn than after a crop of potatoes, for with but few exceptions, nothing is more slovenly among us than our cultivation of potatoes. I have seen with chagrin many crops of wheat, which otherwise might have been expected to yield abundantly, completely smothered by a profuse growth of weeds.

SELECTION OF SEED.—I come next to speak of the selection of seed wheat. More than one hundred and fifty distinct varieties have been ascertained, but the cardinal distinctions are few, and may be summed up into the flint and the thin skinned, the bearded and the bald kinds. These seem to be original distinctions; but the matter of one kind ripening in a shorter time than another is probably the effect of selection and cultivation. A spring wheat may be changed into a winter grain; and a winter grain into a spring grain, by careful selection. How much may be accomplished in this way, is well illustrated by an experiment made by the Rev. Dr. Freeman, in Dorchester, some years since, who, with great care in selecting the earliest ripe for planting, actually forwarded the ripening of the common case-knife garden bean, and obtained his crop in twenty-seven days less than the season required for its maturity when he began the experiments. After repeated trials he found that he could not go beyond this, and came to the conclusion therefore that he had reached the ultimate practicable limit.

In respect to the selection of seed, nothing can be worse

than the habits of our farmers. In this respect, however, two farmers in Hawley, Franklin county, have set a laudable example. By a selection of the best heads of wheat they could find in their fields, and planting these seeds by themselves, they have succeeded after three or four years' care, in obtaining a superior variety; and have now not only enough for their own use, but to sell. They raise wheat now in abundance, and of excellent quality; all the product of the careful selection of seed wheat from superior heads, in their own fields.

Wheat differs in its season of ripening; some winter wheats being much more forward than others, and so with summer wheats; in the length of the heads; in the hardness of the plants; in liability to disease or to blight; and to the attacks of insects; in amount of yield, some kinds being much more prolific than others; and especially in the quantity and quality of the flour yielded from the same amount of grain. In all these respects, there are cardinal differences which materially affect the value of the crop. These differences can be ascertained only by careful trial; but where these trials cannot be made we may avail ourselves of the experiments of others, upon whose authority we can place reliance. In most cases among us seeds are very much mixed. Different kinds are found in the same parcel. It would be worth a great deal of pains to obtain a pure crop. But this can only be done by a laborious, patient and careful selection; and the cultivation of selected varieties, under such circumstances that they cannot mix, either in the flower or the seed, and the best plants of these varieties.

Nothing is more emphatically to be condemned, than the planting of imperfect or blighted seed. A deterioration in the crops must inevitably take place. The blasted wheat will germinate, but it will give an inferior yield. The plant of such wheat will come up feebly, for the wheat plant, in its first germination, is nourished by the milk placed by nature in the seed, for the early sustenance of the plant until it rises to the surface and extends its coronal roots, as they are termed, in search of food. If the seed be imperfect or shrivelled, it can yield this first and indispensable nourishment only in a very imperfect degree. Experiments in relation to this matter as stated in my former report, have shown, in the most decisive manner, that no practice can be worse than that of planting imperfect seeds. The great rules in relation to animals holds perfect in its application to vegetables. If you desire to breed the best races, you must breed only from the best animals; for defects and imperfections have always a tendency to propagate themselves, and are always in a greater or less degree transmitted.

HATCHING CHICKENS.—A contrivance, to which a long Greek name has been given, has been put in operation in London, one of the uses of which, and the most prominent one, is the hatching of chickens. The heat is supplied by water, which gives a more uniform temperature than can be derived from any other agent, and though not quite equal to the chicken ovens of Cairo, the machine, while it occupies little space, does a respectable business, turning out about a hundred chickens daily when in operation. Hens sometimes addle their eggs in hatching them, the machine never. If the egg is good, the chicken is sure to appear at the proper time, and is as vigorous and active as if under the care of its proper parent. It feeds without difficulty, though it experiences no inconvenience from going without food for 12 to 20 hours after leaving the shell. Darkness is found most proper in the process of incubation; and the remarkable fact has been disclosed, that the chick, at the moment of leaving the shell, is heavier than the whole egg was in the first place. The older chickens brood the young ones, and the pleasure from this operation appears mutual. It is to be presumed that the Eccleobion will become a part of every poultry establishment; and that hens, saved the drudgery of hatching and providing for their young, will be confined to their legitimate business of providing fresh eggs for the table, or such as are required for hatching in the machine.

BEST PREPARATION OF BLACK LEAD FOR CLEANSING STOVES, &c.—Mix powder of black lead with a little common gin, or the dregs of red port wine, and lay it on the stove with a piece of linen rag; then with a clean dry and close, but not too hard brush, dipped in dried black lead powder, rub it till of a beautiful brightness. This will be found to produce a much finer and richer black varnish on the cast iron than either boiling the black lead with

small beer and soap, or mixing it with white of eggs, &c. which are the methods commonly practised.

FROST-BITTEN POTATOES.—Thomas Dallas has published some very important observations upon the modes of treating potatoes which have been affected by the frost. With us, such potatoes are rejected, as being unfit either for food or for furnishing secula. The able agriculturalist above mentioned, considers them in two different states—1st, when they are slightly touched by the frost; 2d, when the other portion of their substances is frozen throughout.

In the first case he finds that nothing more is necessary, than to sprinkle the roots with lime to absorb the water formed under the skin, which would speedily occasion their complete decomposition. In the second instance he causes the potatoes to be pared and thrown for some hours into water slightly salted. When the potatoes are completely frozen he finds them to yield upon distillation, a spirituous liquor resembling the best rum, and affording much more alcohol, and that of a better quality than can be produced from the roots before freezing.—*Chaptal.*

ADVICE TO A YOUNG LADY.—As the female is destined to move in an elevated sphere, and exert an influence upon society which will be felt in all its members, it is of the first consequence that the mind be elevated by education, and that a young lady should adorn herself with the ornaments of literature and the charms of a sound and well regulated understanding. Remember, my friend, that the spring-time of existence is the season to store the mind with useful knowledge; it is the time to sow those seeds of virtue and truth which will ripen to maturity, and bring forth good fruit in old age; and those who neglect this period, must expect a barren harvest, and a winter of want and sorrow. Early cultivate the habits of industry; they will become you in every circle, and commend you to the esteem of the wise and the good. Let neatness of apparel, and comeliness of arrangement, shine upon thee, and let prudence regulate thy ways. Let the law of thy heart be kindness, and the words of thy mouth be tempered with goodness and love, then wilt thou endear thy friends to thee and enjoy the warmth of friendship. Use great care in the choice of thy companions, and be steadfast in thy friendship when thou hast chosen a friend. And if thy confiding heart prompts thee to choose a companion for life, see that the chosen one is worthy of thee and thy heart's best affections; for if thou dost embark thy all, and shipwreck follow, for thee there is no redeeming power. My young friends may joy smile upon thee, and the flowers of peace and love be scattered in thy pathway. May no angry cloud threaten thee, and no tempest disturb thy peace. Long and happy may your life be, and calm and peaceful thy latter moments. May thy sun go down unclouded, and thy last moments be thy best.—*Ladies' Repository.*

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Sugars.—At auction on Thursday, 132 hhds. Porto Rico were offered, but no sales of moment effected. By private contract we note sales of 40 hhds. prime Porto Rico at \$8, and 50 hhds. fair Cuba Muscovado at \$6.25 a \$6.50. Sales of New Orleans at \$5.25 a \$5.75.

Tobacco.—The large receipts which have come in for some time past have afforded purchasers the opportunity of selecting from a full assortment. The sales reported to us this week are over 800 hhds of all descriptions, at prices which fully sustain former rates. The inferior and common sorts are taken with less avidity than heretofore. We continue to quote common \$3.50 a \$4.50; middling to good 5a6; good 6, 50a8, and fine 8a13. A few small parcels of Ohio were sold this week at \$5a9, but the inquiry for this description is dull. The high price of freights has prevented shipments from going forward, and consequently caused a larger quantity, it is said, to accumulate, than was ever known to be in Baltimore at any one time. The inspections of the week comprise 661 hhds. Maryland; 387 do Ohio; 25 do Kentucky, and 11 do of Pennsylvania—total 1074 hhds.

Flour.—Sales of Howard street were made on 27th at \$4.56 for common brands; we are not advised of any transactions to-day worthy of note. Holders generally appear to be firm at \$4.56 a \$4.62 for fresh ground. We continue to quote the receipt price at \$4.37 a \$4.44.

Sales of City Mills Flour, fresh ground, at \$5 on time with interest added. Sales of Susquehanna Flour at 4.50 a 4.56.

Grain.—Sales of Pennsylvania wheats on Monday, at 98a 102 etc.—the latter for prime white and mixed; we quote good to prime Md. reds at 95a100c. and whites at 100a104c. We quote white corn at 47a48, and yellow at 48a49c. A sale of

Frederick county at 47c. We quote E. Shore at 43a45c.—Last sales of Pennsylvania were at 48a49c. Oats in better supply. Sales of Md. to-day at 25c.—*American.*

31 Philadelphia June 26.—The operations of Cotton have been small, but several hundred bales of the finer qualities, if in market, would have found ready purchasers—the stock on hand consists of low grades. The stock of Flour and Meal is small, receipts light, and prices fully maintained. Fresh ground has been sold at an advance of 12a cents per bbl; the supplies will probably be moderate till after the harvest. We quote Ohio \$4 37a4 50; Pa. old 4, 62; fresh ground 4.75; Bran-dywine \$5 per bbl; sales of 100 hhds Corn Meal at 13.50—Rye and Corn Meal in hhds 2.75. Wheat is steady with small receipts; sales at 98a100c; yellow Corn afloat quick at 50c; white do 46c; an English order at that rate in market for 10a 12,000 bushels. Oats afloat by cargo 28c per bush. 18 tons clean Ky. Hemp to close sales at \$150 per ton. 400 bbls Rosin sold at \$1.37 cash, but \$1.50 is the current price. Tar is not so plenty; sales at 2a2.25, stock light. Pitch 2, 12a2.25. Spir. Turp. 30c gal. Rice 3, 62a3.75 per 100 lb. stock small. The stock of Tobacco has increased, with little export demand; some of the heavy dealers, however, have made extensive purchases this week at full prices. The new clip of Wool is just coming in but the depressed state of woollen manufactures keeps the article dull, and without any fixed price.

31 Williamsport, Md. 27th. Flour 3.75a4; wheat 75a80c.

31 New York, Jan. 27. sales of Cotton reached 1000 bales at former prices.—The low prices it is supposed have arrested the arrivals of Flour, and holders in consequence are asking an advance. A sale of 2000 bushels Illinois wheat at 96c. Exchange on Philad. 3 3-8a4c, Baltimore 3 1a4; Richmond 3 1a3; Charleston 3 1a3 3-4; Savannah 7 1a7 3-4; Augusta 8 1a9, Mobile 10a10 1/2, N. Orleans 7 1a7 3-4; Louisville 7 1a8; Cincinnati 7 1a7 1-2; St. Louis 8 1-2a9.

Lynchburg June 25.—Extreme prices of passed Tobacco, \$4 50 a 26 50; Inferior to Common 4 50a6; Common to Good 6a7; Good to Fine 7a8; Good to fine manufacturing 7 1a2; Extra do, 12 50a26 50; Lugs 2 75a4. Inspected the past week, ending the 23d, 755 hhds. passed and refused to tobacco. The article has been tending downwards for a week. For the last two days the prices seem regular, and we hope it will go no lower. We have letters by the Great Western, giving us information from London to the 2d of June, and Liverpool to the 3d. We make an extract from a London letter, which states, "we have again to report a dull market for Tobacco. Although the aggregate quantity disposed of during the past month is as large as usual for the season, there have been no transactions of any importance singly, and the prices paid require a further reduction of our quotations.—The sales of leaf have been chiefly for exportation in small parcels of ordinary to middling; Virginia and Kentucky from 2 3-4 to 4d, but 6 1/2 to 7 1/2 have been obtained for the finest sorts.—Our present stock of Tobacco consists of 3300 hhds. Virginia, 2420 hhds Kentucky; 1269 Maryland; and 573 tierces Negrohead, and comprises as nearly as we can ascertain about 2500 hhds. Strips, which is a heavy supply for this advanced period of the season. The rate of duty on Tobacco has been increased 5 per cent. on the original rate which was 3s per lb." We subjoin an extract from a Liverpool letter, which states the sales in that market at about 600 hhds, at very irregular, and in most instances, declining prices; about 120 hhds. of Virginia Strips sold from 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 and 6, while some sold as low as 3 1/2 to 4 1/2; the stock of Tobacco is now reduced to 3300 hhds—2200 may be considered as actually on sale.

Augusta June 25.—Cotton.—The business of the week has been limited, but prices have advanced since our last notice fully 1/2 of a cent, particularly on the finer descriptions. This rise was caused by the scarcity of the article and a demand for the better descriptions, for northern markets. On Wednesday, however, our market opened dull, in consequence of unfavorable advices received from Liverpool per Great Western, and during the day continued with little or no animation. Our stock is very light at present, and most of that in store is in the hands of shippers. The sales during the week reach about 600 bales, at the following rates, viz: 5 bales at 6, 10, at 6 1/2, 9 at 7. 74 at 8, 18 at 8 1/2, 53 at 8 3-8, 115 at 8 3-4, 19 at 8 7-8, 169 at 9, 26 at 9 1/2, and 73 at 9 1/4. We quote inferior, 6 1/2 a 6; middling, 6 3-4 a 7 1/2; fair, 7 1/2 a 8 3-4; prime and choice, 9 a 9 1/4.

New Orleans, June 17.—On Saturday a demand sprung up, for Cotton, which took off full 4000 bales at last quotations. There is no change in prices anticipated, and the high rates of freights prevent a large business being done. Our receipts proper are now 900,000 bales in this port. The prospects of the growing crop are reported favorable. The market for Flour is same as last week, stock light, sales \$3.62 a 3.75 for superfine.—Freights firm at 1d to Liverpool, 2 cents to Havre; 88 shillings has been offered for tobacco to London and \$14 paid to N. York.—Ships of all sizes much wanted for cotton and tobacco—it is surprising that the disengaged vessels at the North do not find their way to the Gulf, where freights are so high, and such large quantities of produce on hand to be shipped. 1100 Miss. & Ten. midd. fair Cotton 8; 700 Lou. barely fair, 9 1-2c., 400 Miss. fair 9 1/2; 100 very fully fair at 10c; 440 Miss. middl. at 8c; 700 do good middl. 8 1/2; 600 do. poor middl. 7 3-4; 1000 N. Ala. ord. & mid. 6 3-4.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

ASHES—Slacked, 10	SUGARS—
COFFEE—Hs. lb. 9 1/2	Hav. wh. 100lb. 10 a 12 00
Rio 9 1/2	do brown 7 00a 00
COTTON—N. Car. lb. —	N. Orleans 5 00a 00
Virgin, good, lb. —	LINE—Burnt, 55 a 40
Upland, 8 a 10	PROVISIONS—
Alabama 00 a 00	Beef, Balt. mess, 14 50
Louisiana, pri. 9 a 9 1/2	Pork, do do 17 50
Tennessee 8 a 9	do prime 14 00
FEATHERS—	Bacon, country as. lb 8a 8 1/2
Am. geese, lb. 40 a 50	Hams, Balt. cured 11 1/2
FISH—	Middl'gs, do do 9a 9 1/2
Shad, No. 1, bl. 8 25	Lard, West. & Balt. 11 1/2
Herrings 2 50	Butter, in kegs, No. 2, 13 1/2
BEANS, white 1 25a 37	Cheese, in casks, lb. 9a 12 1/2
Peas, black eye 1 50a —	Rice—pr 100 lb. 3 62a 3 67
Corn meal, kl. d. bbl. —	SALT—Liv. gr. bush. 35
do. hhd. —	SEEDS—Clover do. 9 1a 10 50
Chopped Rye 100lb. 1 62	Timothy do. 0 00 a 2 50
Ship stuff, bush. 36a 00	TEAS—Hyson, lb. 56a 00
Shorts, 13 a 14	Y. Hyson 37a 74
NAVAL STORES—	Gunpowder 60a 00
Pitch, bbl. 2 00a —	Imperial 55 a 60
Tar, 1 60	WAGON FREIGHTS—
PLASTER PARIS—	To Pittsburgh 100lb. 75
Cargo, ton, 3 35	To Wheeling, 1 00
Ground, bbl. 1 37a 50	

Cattle.—There has been a very good supply of Beef cattle in market during the week, and the prices paid are about the same as last week. We quote the range at \$6.50 to \$7.75, with sales, principally at about \$7. Live Hogs are selling slowly \$5.25 to \$5.25.

Pork.—The market is dull for all descriptions. Sales of North Carolina Shad at \$6.75 for trimmed No. 1, which is a further decline. Sales of Susquehanna, in limited parcels, at \$3.25. Herrings are held at \$2.50 bbl., with a very limited inquiry.

Provisions.—The market for all descriptions of provisions is extremely dull. The stock of Western Bacon now is large, and the sales are confined almost exclusively to small lots for city consumption. We quote prime Western assorted at 8 1/2 cents, with occasional sales of small parcels of very superior at 8 3/4 cents. We are advised of a sale to-day of 5000 lbs. assorted Baltimore cured at 8 3/4 cents. Hams are selling at 11 1/2 cents. The transactions in barrel provisions are very small and prices are for the most part nominal. We continue to quote Mess Pork at \$17.50. Mess Beef at \$15; No. 1 at \$13, and prime at \$11. The only transaction we are advised of in Lard was a sale of 150 kegs No. 1, a day or two since, at 11 1/2 cents on time.

Richmond, June 27.—The stock of Tobacco in Richmond is about thirty thousand bbls. Flour sales at \$4.50. A crop of new wheat has been contracted for at \$1. Whiskey, 25 1/2 cents, in bbls. and 27 1/2 in bbls. Tobacco—Immediately upon the receipt of the Great Western's news there was a decline in stemming qualities of about 25 cents in the hundred. The price in that quality have since rallied, and we therefore renew our last week's quotations. Fine English shipping tobacco are most sought after, and sell readily at our quotations. Lugs \$3 1/2 a \$4; Leaf common \$4 1/2 a \$6; Middling \$6 1/2 a \$7 1/2 and \$8, Good and Fine \$8 1/2 a \$11 3/4. Extra manufacturing \$10 a \$16 5/8. Freight to Liverpool 45c. per hhd. To London 45c. To the Continent 47c. 6d. per hhd. has been paid, and 50c. to Cows and a market. Many vessels wanted, and none in the River disengaged.

At Winchester, (Va.) on Friday. Bacon was in demand at 7 3/4 a 8c; Flour heavy at \$3.80 a 3.85; small lots of Wheat sold at 73a 75c.

At Cincinnati, on the 22d. Flour was \$3 1/2 from boats; Whiskey 21c; Wheat 50a 55c; Corn 20a 25c; Lard 7 1/2 a 10c; Bacon, hog round, from store 7c; do from wagons 5 1/2 a 6c; Pork, mess 13.50 a 14, clear 15.15 a 15.50 prime \$11, rump 9a 10.

At Mobile, on the 16th. the sales of cotton were light. The season was drawing to a close, and sales which transpired were small in extent and confined to a few hands. The stock in market unsold was estimated at between 2000 and 3000 bales. Holders were very firm at 9c. for fair cotton. Arrivals only about 1200 bales; exports 8000 bales—stock in port 97,560 bales.

At Alexandria, on Friday. Flour was \$4 1/2 from wagons. Savannah June 20.—Cotton—Arrived, 2008 bales; cleared 5501; stock on hand 18,614 bales Upland. Friday there was a brisk demand, at 10 advance, at which the market has been steady.

TUSCARORA PIGS.

The subscriber is authorized to dispose of 3 or 4 pair of the above celebrated breed of Pigs, which are believed to be equal to any in the country. The Tuscaroras are a cross of China and Berkshire, and this lot can be recommended as from a first rate stock. Price \$10 per pair, deliverable at 5 or 6 weeks old, in this city.

WANTED, immediately.—An experienced Agriculturist, to superintend an extensive Stock and Grain Farm, situated a few miles from Baltimore.—A single man will be preferred, or if married, that his wife may be qualified to superintend a dairy and other concerns. Apply to S. SANDS, "American Farmer" office. 124 3/4

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber having given his attention to the improvement of farming implements for the last year, flatters himself that he has been successful in improving the following articles:—

A machine for planting cotton, corn, beets, ruta-baga, carrots, turnips, onions, and all kinds of garden seeds. He is so well satisfied with the operation of this machine, and the flattering prospects of a large sale, that he has made arrangements to have 30 machines built per week. The testimonials of gentlemen that have examined and witnessed the operation, will early show to the farmer that it is no humbug. The price of this machine will be \$25. The money will be refunded to the purchaser if the machine does not give satisfaction.

A machine for husking, shelling, separating, winnowing and putting in the bag, corn, or any kind of grain. It will husk, shell, clean, and put in the bag, 600 bushels of corn per day, or 2000 bushels after the husk is taken off. The same machine will, by shifting cylinders, thresh 200 bushels of wheat, and put it in the bag perfectly clean. This machine will cost about \$200. It occupies less room than the common threshing machine, and requires about two third the speed—and not more than 4 horses to drive it.—The husking and shelling part of this machine is the same as Mr. Obed Hussey's, except that the cylinder is one solid piece of cast iron, instead of several pieces bolted and hooped together. The other points are a new arrangement, for which the subscriber is about to take a patent. Certificates that the machine will perform what is above stated, can be produced from gentlemen that have seen the machine in operation at the south.

The attention of the public is again called to the Ditching Machine, which has been now in successful operation more than one year, and that more than 20 miles of ditch has been cut with one machine the last season, by one man and one horse.

A horse power made more on the original plan of the stationary power, which is admitted by farmers and mechanics to be the best, as there is less friction, and of course more power. The only difference is that the machine is made so as to be portable, by being easily taken apart, and carried from place to place; by taking out a few bolts, it is moved easier than the common machine: the first driving wheel is 10 feet in diameter, working in to the pinion 14 inches in diameter; on the same shaft of this pinion is a bevel wheel 2 1/2 feet in diameter, working in pinion 8 in. in diameter; on this shaft is a cone of pulleys of different sizes, so as to give different speeds required. We can have 1200 revolutions per minute of a 5 inch pulley, or reduce the speed to 19 turns per minute. It is of sufficient strength for 6 or 8 horses. The castings of this machine will weigh at out 850 pounds; the price will be \$130—one for 2 or 4 horses will cost about 75 to \$100, built on the same plan.

A machine for morticing posts and sharpening rails for fence, and also for sawing wood in the woods, and planing any kind of scantling or boards, can be seen at my shop in Lexington, near Liberty street, over Mr. Joseph Thomas' Turning shop.—This machine will be made to order, and will cost \$150.

A machine for boring holes in the ground for posts, improved lately, and warranted to be a good article.—Price \$5.

Also machines for mechanics, Morticing and Planing machines; Tinning do; Gear Drill Stocks, Ratchet Drills, Screw Setters, Turning Lathes and Circular Saw Arbors, and benches for tenoning the same, of various kind, and for various uses; Cutting and cleaning chisels for morticing machine.

The subscriber tenders his thanks to the farmers and mechanics of Baltimore and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by strict attention to his business, to receive from the liberal and enterprising mechanics and farmers, (whose motto is to keep up with the times), an equal share of their patronage.

Enquire of Edwards & Cobb, No. 7, N. Charles street, Baltimore, or of the subscriber, over Mr. Joseph Thomas' Turning shop, No. 29, Lexington, near Liberty street. GEORGE PAGE.

DURHAM CALVES.

Farmers, and others, wishing to procure the above valuable breed of cattle, at moderate prices, can be supplied at all seasons of the year, with calves of mixed blood, from dams that are good milkers, by applying any day, Sundays excepted, at

Chestnut Hill Farm,

three miles from the city, on the York Turnpike Road, and near the first toll-gate. PETER BLATCHLEY, Manager.

For sale, as above, a pair of sound, well broke and handsome CARRIAGE HORSES, and a pair of first rate WORK HORSES. Orders for the above addressed to SAM'L SANDS, publisher of the "Farmer," will be promptly attended to.

April 29, 1840—1 y.

JOHN T. DURDING & CO.

Offer to the public generally, a large stock of ploughs, embracing all the most approved kinds—Self-sharpeners, Wiley, Beach, New-York, Hillside, &c; Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Pige's Corn and Seed Dropper, Wheat Fan and Grain Cradle, with a general assortment of useful articles. Castings for ploughs and machinery of all descriptions furnished to order by the pound or ton. Repairs done with neatness and despatch. Those wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Prices on all articles made on the most pleasing terms. Grant and Elliott streets, rear of Dinwiddie and Kyle's. 26

WANTED.—A situation as Superintendent of a Farm, by a single man who is highly recommended for his practical as well as theoretical knowledge of agriculture and horticulture—his present engagement expires in September, at which time he will be ready to enter on any new duties—his situation at present in the S. West, but he is desirous of obtaining one in the vicinity of Baltimore. Apply to S. SANDS, "American Farmer" office. 124 3/4

FOR SALE.

If application be made immediately, an imported MALTESE JACK of fine size and form, now nine or ten years old, which has proved himself a sure getter of very fine mules. Price \$500, and for any other particulars refer to the Editor of this paper. ap 1 1/2 THOMAS SMORY, Eastern Shore, Md.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF LANDS ON SOUTH AND WEST RIVER.

The subscriber as Executor of the late William Stewart, will sell at private sale until THURSDAY, the 25th June inst. the FARM of 245 acres, called Beard's Habitation, adjoining Davidsonville in Anne Arundel county, (South River District.) This land is not only well wooded and watered, but has a remarkable proportion of fine timber on it, and its character for fertility as well as healthiness and convenience of location is too well known to require any further description. Davidsonville is a post office 10 miles from Annapolis, on the road to Washington, and it is distant about 30 miles from the latter place and from Baltimore.

Also, will be sold as above, another FARM of 313 acres, called the Big Manor Plantation, lying in the heart of the West River District, near Mount Zion meeting house, and adjoining the lands of Henry A. Hall, Dr. Jas. Cheston, Dr. Thomas Owens, Mrs. Gott, Benj. Welch, — McGill and others.

For advantages of location this farm is not surpassed by any in that celebrated district, and especially for the beautiful and extensive prospect it affords of the Chesapeake bay and several counties on the Eastern and Western Shore, whilst the excellence of the soil, the abundance of wood and timber, the never failing streams and the healthiness of the spot, give great value to the property.

If not sold at private sale, these two farms will on Thursday the 25th June inst. at noon, be offered at public sale at Davidsonville, and if not then sold (from inclemency of weather or other causes,) they will be offered at same hour next day, if fair, or on the first fair day thereafter at Butler's Tavern, which is in the neighborhood of the last described farm.

Both the farms have near them places of worship, schools, and convenient landings.

Terms of sale will be very liberal, and on payment of part of the purchase money, or good security being given, there will be no difficulty about an extended credit. GEORGE H. STEUART, Balt. 3d June, 1840 4t Executor.

LIME—LIME.

The subscribers are prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street, Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

They invite the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N.B. Wood received in payment at market price. ap 22, 3m E. J. COOPER & Co.

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEED.

The subscriber would inform the public that he is now prepared to furnish them with Fresh GARDEN SEEDS from Mr. D. Landreth, of Philadelphia, his Spring supply having just come to hand.

He has also on hand his usual supply of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS generally. His stock of Straw Cutters, Ploughs, Plough Castings, Corn and Tobacco Cultivators, plain and expanding, are very extensive.

Also—Newly improved HORSE POWERS and THRESHING MACHINES, the latter with iron & wood cylinders, superior Pennsylvania made Grain Cradles, superior Trace Chains from 15 to 24 links to the foot, Wheat Fans from \$25 to \$40 each, Corn Planters, and a great number of articles too numerous to mention, all made of the best materials and in the most substantial manner, and will be sold low for cash or approved acceptances in Baltimore. Having an Iron Foundry and extensive Shops and Machinery driven by steam power, he is prepared to receive orders for machine and other Castings, and for building Machines, &c. &c.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN,

No. 36 W. Pratt street, Baltimore.

Who has also 23 bushels Seed Italian SPRING WHEAT in Store for sale.

HUSSEY'S CORN SHELLE AND HUSKER.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is now engaged in manufacturing these celebrated machines; they are now so well known that it is not deemed necessary here to enlarge on their merits further than to say, that the ordinary work is 40 bushels of shelled corn per hour, from corn in the husk, and one hundred bushels per hour when it is previously husked. Abundant testimony to the truth of this can be given if required, as well as of the perfect manner in which the work is done. His machine could be made to do double this amount of work, but it would be necessarily expensive and unwieldy, besides, experience has often shown that a machine of any kind may be rendered comparatively valueless by any attempt to make it do too much, this therefore, is not intended to put the corn in the sack, but to be exactly what the farmer requires at the low price of 35 dollars.

The subscriber also informs the public, that he continues to manufacture Ploughs of every variety, and more particularly his patent self sharpening plough, which is in many places taking the place of ploughs of every other kind. He also manufactures Martineau's Iron Horse Power, which for beauty, compactness and durability, has never been surpassed. The subscriber being the proprietor of the patent right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia, these horse powers cannot be legally sold by any other person within the said district.

Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment. R. B. CHENOWETH, corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, a No. 30, Pratt street. Baltimore, Jan. 22, 1840. 1 y